

U.S. in dark over Morocco

WASHINGTON, April 8 (R). — The United States was not informed beforehand of the despatch of Moroccan troops to help Zaire government forces fight insurgents in copper-rich Shaba Province, the State Department said today. A State Department spokesman said the United States had not proposed the despatch of the Moroccan troops and was not told in advance of the Moroccan decision. Morocco's armed forces use some U.S. equipment and also receive training in the United States. The Moroccan government would need U.S. permission to use this equipment in Zaire. "We've had no such request," the spokesman said.

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Rightists lose ground in battle for key south Lebanon villages

RUT, April 8 (R). — Renewed fighting was reported to have taken place in southern Lebanon as rightist forces have been battling Palestinian and Lebanese units for control of key villages.

A spokesman for the rightist Phalangist Party gave the admission from his side that rightist forces had lost strategic hilltop village of Taybeh in the last 24 hours. He said the loss of the village was a setback for the rightists.

The spokesman also admitted the loss of another village, but he also said there was no possibility the Palestinians and leftists could get to the nearby rightist stronghold of Marjayoun.

Palestinian-leftist military leader in Khyam revealed that the Palestinian leadership had ordered its command forces in Lebanon's south to break up the "united front" formed by Lebanese rightists along the border with Israel.

The disclosure was made by Nabil Moussa, commander of the left-Palestinian forces which stormed the village overlooking Is- yesterday.

The political leadership has a decision to break up security belt along the border, Captain Moussa said. He spoke, his words punctuated by the crash-heavy-calibre shells fired in positions inside Israel and nearby rightist-held Marjayoun.

The order still stands, the spokesman said, adding that it was not last Thursday when rightist forces overran the town of Taybeh.

The spokesman's statement was first official confirmation of the present Palestinian offensive in the south was issued by the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation — almost certainly in consultation with Syria and other Arab governments.

It was captured by the Phalangist and leftists, Khyam, a town of 10,000, and a number of rightist-held towns, along the border to the west and Marjayoun to the north. All over the Israeli border.

Khyam's army barracks, taken last night in fierce fighting, commands a field of view stretching from the ancient Beaufort Crusader castle in Israeli fire-point on the Syrian Golan Heights.

Correspondents taken on a tour of the newly-captured town today could clearly hear all batteries near Metulla firing, joining artillery and mortar fire from rightist positions in Marjayoun. Shells landed on the area around Khyam at the rate of two per minute.

On a ridge commanding the valley of the River Litani, also came under shelling. It was how close the links between rightist forces in south Lebanon and Israel have grown, underscored today by a dis- in Khyam, captured weapons, ammunition and food supplies, including cans of tinned food.

Correspondents were also shown the mortar shells with Arabic markings. Israel's support of the rightist forces is aimed at creating a security belt along the border — but the border is frayed with the loss of Taybeh and Khyam.

From here, the Palestinians and their leftwing comrades-arms can cut the road between Marjayoun and Qlefa, the artillery and mortar fire. Daytime movement between

the two towns has stopped," said Abu Iyad, in charge of Palestinian-leftist forces at nearby Ibi Al-Saqi "but there is still movement at night."

It was not immediately clear to what extent the Israelis are helping supply the two towns. But long clouds of dust thrown up by Israeli military vehicles on the dirt roads across the frontier indicated considerable movement there.

Fighters here and in Ibi Al Saqi said that Israeli Phantom combat aircraft had repeatedly flown over the Khyam, Marjayoun-Qlefa triangle early today. "They are taking aerial photographs in order to direct their artillery fire on our positions," Abu Iyad said.

Local fighters said the rightists in Marjayoun were reinforcing their positions, digging trenches and strengthening sandbag barriers.

According to commanders in Khyam, the Palestinians and leftists have surrounded Marjayoun and commandos are staging hit-and-run raids into the town.

The Phalangist spokesman said rightist forces in the south were preparing for another counter-attack against Palestinian-leftist positions.

The Palestinians confirmed there was much evidence of rightist preparations for such an assault.

Eye-witnesses reported that armed units of the Syrian-backed Saiga guerrilla group, a part of the Palestine Liberation Organisation were heading for the battle-front from the port-city of Tyre.

As both sides seemed to prepare for intensified fighting, political and diplomatic activity aimed at resolving the conflict in the south continued.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros today met Soviet Ambassador Alexander Solodov for an hour, to discuss the situation. But there was no indication of what conclusions had been reached during the discussions.

Travellers from a leftist area of the south said rightist forces had pulled back from a point near the village of Aytaroun which they had been trying to overrun for two days.

The travellers said four Israeli military vehicles had entered the isolated village of Qozeh yesterday, and intermittent artillery bursts could be heard in the Bint Jbeil area.

Israelis admit shelling south Lebanon all week

TEL AVIV, April 8 (R). — Israeli artillery has been in action against Palestinian-leftist positions in south Lebanon nearly every day this week, military sources admitted here today.

Today's disclosure, made at a briefing for foreign journalists, was the first word on the subject since Monday, when officials said batteries on this side of the border had fired into Lebanon.

The military sources said the latest shelling took place last night after Palestinian shells landed near Israel's town of Metulla and border settlement of Migdal Am.

The Israeli gunners fired at targets west of the Litani River towards Amnoud and into an area north of Marjayoun, a stronghold of Lebanese Phalangist forces, the sources said.

Israeli batteries had been in action each time that shells fired by the Palestinians at Phalangist positions fell in the



ARMED WATCH — A patrol of heavily armed Israeli border guards (right) watches a group of Christian pilgrims go past along the Via Dolorosa in the old city of Jerusalem carrying a heavy wooden cross during the Good Friday procession. (AP wirephoto).

Geneva without Palestinians will be "null and void", Arafat says in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 8 (R). — PLO leader Yasser Arafat was quoted today as saying a Middle East solution would be "null and void" without the participation of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Arafat made the statement in an interview with the official Soviet Tass news agency issued only a day after he met Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev and received assurance of continued Soviet backing for the Palestinian cause.

"Any solution to the Palestinian problem, adopted behind the back of the Palestinians, and without their participation, will be null and void," said Mr. Arafat, who heads the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The meeting with Mr. Brezhnev was "of historic importance" and results will undoubtedly favourably affect future developments, he was quoted as saying.

In his interview today, Mr. Arafat thanked the Soviet Union for its support of the Palestinian liberation movement.

"The Arabs and the Palestinians highly appreciate and will never forget Soviet economic, military and other aid and support," he said.

Mr. Arafat flew into Moscow on Monday at the head of a powerful Palestinian commando delegation, apparently to seek clarification of Mr. Brezhnev's Middle East proposals, outlined in a speech three weeks ago. Mr. Arafat returned to Damascus today.

In Beirut the Palestinian

news agency Wafa today quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying the Kremlin would refuse to attend any Middle East peace conference from the outset unless the Palestinians took part on equal terms.

In a Moscow-dated report, Wafa said this assurance was given by Mr. Brezhnev to Mr. Arafat.

The reference to the Soviet Union's refusal to attend a Middle East peace conference "from the beginning" was not

carried by the official Soviet news agency Tass or other Soviet media.

Observers in the Lebanese capital said it would amount to a significant change in Soviet policy on Middle East peace talks such as the proposed reconvened Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Previously, the Soviets had indicated that the Geneva conference — which met briefly and inconclusively — should initially form without the PLO.

These were \$34 million to cover bank credits obtained on short terms of between six months and one year and at high interest rates of between 15 and 18 per cent.

The other kind was \$95 million representing Arab deposits and interest thereon. Foremost of these — which had already fallen due — were the Saudi and the Kuwaiti deposits, he said.

Dr. Qaisuni added that public commitments representing debts due to World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Arab development funds, the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France and Iran totalled \$1,245 million.

The fourth was about \$1,650 million due to East European countries in civilian and military loans, he said.

Dr. Qaisuni explained that part of the \$1.5 billion would be used to settle short-term loans with their high interest rates while the rest would be channelled to development purposes.

"This will relieve the continuous and direct pressure on Egypt's economy and on the nerves of the authors of the country's economic and financial policies," he said.

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Rabin's resignation threatens Israel with constitutional crisis

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 8 (R). — Israeli leaders plunged into crisis talks today on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's wish to relinquish office because of illegal bank accounts he and his wife maintained abroad.

One issue today was that of who would lead the dominant Labour Party in general elections on May 17. Adherents of Defence Minister Shimon Peres were particularly active in lobbying.

Even more immediate problems, however, were those of the leadership between now and the election and of just how Mr. Rabin, 55, could fulfil his wish to lay down office at once.

Israeli law forbids a caretaker premier resigning — and Mr. Rabin has been just that since Dec. 21, when he gave President Ephraim Katzir his cabinet's resignation so as to go to the country in May.

Mr. Rabin met the president

today, presumably seeking some formula whereby he would keep his title but — perhaps taking leave of absence — no longer carry out the job.

Informed sources later said he would not tell the caretaker cabinet how he planned to step down until Monday, while a presidential spokesman said only that they had discussed Mr. Rabin's discharging his functions as prime minister until after the elections.

In political circles it was felt that no way had yet been found round the legal obstacle and that no consensus had been reached on a new, interim leader.

Mr. Rabin's decision sent leaders of his Labour Party into hurried consultations on a successor to lead it in the elections.

Mr. Peres lost a party leadership ballot of 3,000 delegates by only 41 votes to Mr. Rabin last month.

Today he saw leaders of the leftwing Mapam group, a small but important component of the Labour Alignment which threatened to withdraw from alliance with the Labour Party if Mr. Peres were to head it.

There were reports that Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, who is also foreign minister, would challenge Mr. Peres for the direction of the party when the Labour Central Committee meets to discuss the issue on Sunday.

Opposition leaders said Mr. Rabin's resignation showed that the entire scandal-plagued Labour movement should be ousted from office. It has ruled Israel since the creation

of the state in 1948.

Mr. Rabin's decision to leave office, announced last night, followed recommendations by the attorney-general's office that his wife Leah face an official inquiry, and possible prosecution, for keeping foreign currency accounts in the United States.

Mr. Rabin was ambassador to the U.S. when the accounts were opened but they should have been closed some years ago.

Informed sources said Mr. Rabin might also face some sort of prosecution if he waives parliamentary immunity, as he has indicated he wishes to do, in solidarity with his wife. She managed the accounts.

The finance ministry says the Rabin accounts stood at \$21,000 when Mr. Rabin ended his five-year term in Washington. It appeared there were only about \$2,000 left when the existence of the accounts became known.



Mr. Yigal Allon



Mr. Shimon Peres

Washington "confident" that Rabin's resignation will not impede M.E. talks

WASHINGTON April 8 (R). — The United States said today it had complete confidence Israel would continue to participate actively and fully in the search for Middle East peace following the sudden resignation of Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

"We have complete confidence that Israel will continue to participate actively and fully towards peace in the Middle East," State Department spokesman Hoddie Carter said.

"We do not expect this search to be interrupted by the workings of the democratic process in Israel."

He made his statement to reporters shortly after Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz called on Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and relayed the circumstances of Mr. Rabin's resignation.

Mr. Dinitz told reporters that the meeting, which lasted one hour, had been arranged before Mr. Rabin announced last night that he was quitting politics over the issue of illegal bank accounts he and his wife maintained abroad.

Mr. Carter, the department spokesman, said the United States

tes had close and friendly relations with Mr. Rabin's government "and we fully expect these relations will exist with the next government."

Asked about prospects for Middle East peace negotiations in light of the Israeli political developments, he replied: "We do not expect this process to affect the general pace of negotiations."

Mr. Dinitz said Mr. Vance briefed him on his recent visit to Moscow, where the Middle East was one of the major topics discussed, and also on talks held here this week with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The ambassador said there was no indication of any change in the Soviet position on the stalled Geneva Middle East peace conference.

He said the question of U.S. military aid to Egypt had come up at his meeting with Mr. Vance and the secretary of state had reiterated that no commitments were made to President Sadat.

He made his remark when asked at a press briefing to comment on a statement by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat here this week that the PLO was becoming more responsible.

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No great loss

The resignation of Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin is not a great loss for anyone, as he was the symbol and the epitome of the indecisiveness that remains the overriding hallmark of Israel. He was a compromise prime minister when he first came into office following the resignation of Golda Meir, and he has always carried out the duties of his office with a lack of both vision and certitude. At a time when Israel required bold leadership to make major decisions, it had to make do with Mr. Rabin, who leaves office without having made good on one of his government's biggest tests -- the decision to move the "unauthorised" Kafr Qaddoum settlement to a different site. The settlers are still there and the settlement grows, with help from the Israeli army.

It would be wrong to stress now that Mr. Rabin's departure throws Israeli politics into turmoil, because turmoil already reigns. The only new thing we have now is the novelty of unscheduled turmoil. Underneath, nothing has changed in Israel. The combination of rival political groups virtually assures that nobody will be able to lead the Israeli people into meaningful talks with the Arabs. For Mr. Rabin to have said in his resignation announcement that he is the best man to lead Israel into peace and prevent war was rather ludicrous in view of his statement last week that the only place the Israelis could meet the Palestinians is on the battlefield. With people like Mr. Rabin leading the Israelis, the battlefield rendezvous is guaranteed.

Several weeks ago, when the Palestine National Council was meeting in Cairo, everybody was asking the PLO to come up with "signals" of moderation towards Israel. But signals for whom? For Mr. Rabin? For the Likud? For Mr. Yadin's chic new political party? For Peres, Allon, Dayan or Eban? The Israelis keep claiming that they will not talk to the Palestinians or the PLO. But the problem of starting a dialogue works in reverse also. Who are the Arabs to hope to make peace with in Israel? A premier who could not keep his pledge to move some settlers? Likud people who want to keep the West Bank? People like Mr. Allon who want to keep Israeli military outposts throughout the occupied areas?

The only thing noteworthy about Mr. Rabin's departure is that it takes one confused element out of an already cluttered field of many other confused and directionless people. Mr. Rabin himself is only symptomatic of the greater political chaos in Israel that is a mirror of the empty places where self-assuredness should prevail.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three Jordanian dailies took up different subjects in their Friday editorials. While Al Rai commented on the establishment of a national homeland for the Palestinians, Al Dustour discussed the fighting in south Lebanon and Al Sha'b commented on Israel's unwavering expansionist policy demonstrated in the setting up of more Jewish settlements on occupied Arab lands.

AL RAI, said that the first time the notion of a "National homeland" was mentioned, it was in the Balfour declaration promising the Jews such a homeland on Arab soil. At present the notion is being repeated and aims to establish a national homeland for the Palestinians as a replacement for that which is presently occupied by Israel. However, the paper added, there exists one difference between the two examples; one and half million Palestinians are still living on their lands in spite of the occupation and they play a major role in the Arab's national struggle with Israel.

Certain parties in the world are talking of giving the Palestinians a homeland as if they didn't have one and consider the Palestinians as having given up their rights to that homeland.

Palestinians are not Red Indians, the paper added, and the principle of the legitimacy of conquests, known throughout history, is no longer acceptable in the age of self-determination and human rights.

Palestine is truly the homeland of the Palestinians and it is part of the greater Arab homeland which the present Arab generation has no right to relinquish.

Therefore, to discuss the setting up of a homeland for the Palestinians to replace the Palestinian homeland is just to consecrate the occupation and to provide reasons for a new explosion of the conflict, the paper concluded.

AL DUSTOUR, said the Arab individual cannot explain the fighting going on in south Lebanon but as a blow to the Arab cause, at one of its most delicate stages when it requires

all the solidarity the Arabs can achieve.

The fighting is in the interest of the Arab people whatever their social or political inclinations, the paper added, in particular since Israel has started the shelling of the south openly trying to impose itself there and hoping to participate in the future of the south.

The Arab individual should ask if what is happening there at present is just sheer coincidence or the explosion of the situation there has just been planned to parallel international peace efforts, to make one wonder if peace efforts were launched a bit too soon?

The Arabs are requested to end the fighting in south Lebanon, the paper concluded, as time no longer permits its continuation and because the difficult circumstances surrounding the Arab cause require the efforts and potential of all Arabs to enable them to face the present and future.

AL SHA'B, said that with hopes increasing for the possibility of a Middle East settlement, and the nearness of the Geneva Middle East conference, we are witnessing a new intensity in Israel's expansionist policy, confirmed by the Gush Emunim movement's actions and the Israeli government's steps to set up Jewish settlements in the Golan, around Jerusalem and Beith Jala.

This expansionist and settlement policy, the paper added, is in contradiction to the spirit of the Geneva conference. The conference will convene to find suitable means to implement U.N. resolutions 242 and 238, which stipulate clearly the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied during the 1967 war and which also prevents it from transforming the nature of the occupied lands.

If Israel had the slightest intent of withdrawal, the paper added, it would not have persisted in this settlement policy. The fact confirms and emphasises His Majesty's call for an Arab preparation which will place them and the confrontation states in a strong position, making them capable of facing all eventualities which may arise, the paper concluded.

Only Italy's students are now taking the revolutionary path

Italy's Communist Party, which in times past would have been spurred to all-out revolutionary struggle by the current economic crisis, calls for a government of national unity and tells the workers they must be prepared to accept austerity measures even harsher than those already agreed between the government and unions. Now it finds itself clashing with unruly university students bent on following a revolutionary path.

ROME, (Gemini) — Stalin used to say that Togliatti, the Italian communist leader, would never make a revolution. "Look at him", he would sneer. "He's just a professor". Many people today who are out to make a revolution take an even poorer view of Italy's present communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer.

And no wonder. For under Berlinguer's command the Italian C.P., the most powerful Communist Party in the western world, has strayed farther away from the revolutionary path than at any time in its 55-year history.

The Christian Democrats, the priest-backed party that has ruled Italy since the end of the war, is only kept in power today by the communists' support in Parliament.

The current economic crisis, which in times past would have spurred the communists to an all-out revolutionary struggle, prompts them today to call for a government of national unity, excluding only the Fascists on the extreme right.

Signor Berlinguer tells a workers' rally in Milan that they must be prepared to accept

cept austerity measures even harsher than those already agreed between the government and the unions.

Unruly students are called to order by communist leaders and lectured on the need to study seriously, to accept sacrifices for the sake of their education and to lead a disciplined, morally worthy student life.

And when, a few days ago, the students in Rome occupied the university to protest against educational reforms proposed by the government it was not a member of the government who vented into their midst to argue the case for the reforms but a leading communist trade unionist, Luciano Lama.

The result was a riot. Signor Lama and the communist students who formed his bodyguard were forced to flee from the campus, pursued by the mass of "autonomous" students with missiles and shouts of "Lama, go back to Tibet".

Police then moved in with tear gas and bulldozers and the students were driven out, leaving sixty wounded and half-a-dozen vehicles ablaze behind them.

In Britain the ever-militant London School of Economics is in the throes of a sit-in, and in Turkey pitched battles on some of the campuses have forced the police to frisk the students for weapons every time they go to classes.

Graffiti on the walls of Italian universities are already threatening "a new sixty-eight", and other student slogans of the hour revive the anti-capitalist themes of that turbulent year.

Also noticeable again are the attempts by the students to establish links with the workers, and especially with the unemployed.

In 1968 those attempts signally failed wherever they were tried -- in Italy, France and West Germany. I shall be surprised if they do not fail again.

Industrial workers, most of whom left school in their mid-teens have little sympathy for disgruntled students whom they regard quite rightly, as a privileged minority.

The Italian workers have their grievances: They don't like the government's new austerity measures, and some of them, notably the militant metal-workers, have already struck against them.

But they are not out to make a revolution, any more than Togliatti was in his time or Berlinguer is now. Gone are the days of Marx and Engels when the workers of Europe had nothing to lose but their chains.

Basque anti-government violence erupts in desire for autonomy

Spain's Basque region has erupted in anti-government violence again. Thousands stormed through San Sebastian and attacked riot police. They were protesting against the killing by police of two members of ETA, the Basque separatist movement, who were alleged to have opened fire on the police from a car. In another San Sebastian incident Basques occupied and the arena of the European Indoor Athletics championships.

SAN SEBASTIAN, (Gemini) — Gora Euskadi Azkatatuna is a slogan that may be seen on walls all over southern Europe. Roughly translated it means: "Freedom for the Basque country", that tiny area of land in northern Spain, whose people are fighting to control their own affairs and preserve their identity.

Most of the two hundred odd political prisoners in Spanish prisons are Basques. Some are members of the ETA, the separatist movement (ETA stands for initials stand for Basque land and freedom) who have been convicted of killing. Most have never been charged at all.

Now at last moves are being made to release them. But in Basque region itself the new amnesty will not change the situation overnight.

Much has been done to meet the demands of the Catalans, neighbours of the Basques and quite as fervent in their desire for autonomy. Why, then, has so little been done to pacify the Basques?

The government of Adolfo Suarez is clearly full of good intentions. But the Basque question has resisted easy solutions in the past and may do so again.

The first obstacle is the Spanish horror of separatism, carefully nurtured through 37 years of nationalist dictatorship. The word is a nightmare for those Spaniards who are not themselves Catalans, Basques, Galicians, Majorcans or Canary Islanders and who prefer the philosophy of the "Patria, one and united" to regional parochialism.

This even outweighs fears of the communists. Many Spaniards will not be persuaded that the Basques do not want to form a separate state, united with the three provinces on the other side of the French border, and will fight to stop them having it.

But apart from ETA and some radical political parties, the majority of Spaniards do not want this at all. What they do want is autonomy, including the right to control their own affairs.

"As a people it seems that we are better at throwing stones and petrol bombs than sitting down and talking," says a left-wing journalist. "And I'm afraid that when the time comes to stop fighting and start negotiating we will not know how to begin."

This shows in their politics. The original Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) still exists, and its conservative programme demanding autonomy is expected to appeal to a majority of Basques in the coming elections.

But beyond that there is a myriad of fervently nationalist groups, most of them Marxist, whose contempt for the regime they oppose is matched only by their contempt for each other. The spirit of compromise is conspicuously absent, and this will make it difficult for the opposition to coordinate its demands to the central government.

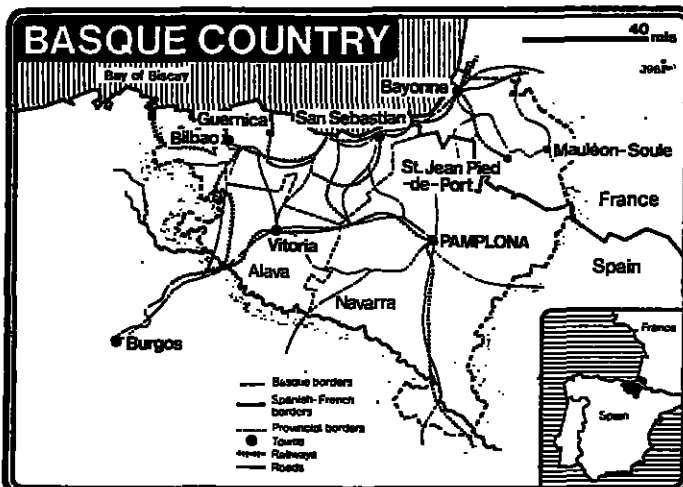
Basque nationalism is a jungle of contradictions. The origin of the Basque people is unknown, although they have long been considered one of the oldest races in Europe, with a language unrelated to any

tain parts of the region.

Two of the four Basque provinces, Navarra and Alava, backed Franco during the civil war. They were rewarded by the dictator and today are the only Spanish provinces to enjoy anything resembling autonomous privileges.

There are other divisions too. The Basque country is one of the two or three richest areas in Spain. Those who enjoy its wealth have close links with Madrid and are fiercely opposed to nationalism.

But the nationalists claim that apart from the five per cent who make up the ruling elite, the desire for autonomy is universal. Out of an overall population of under three million, less than a quarter now speak Euskera, the region's



Spanish soldiers, politicians, administrators and financiers have been Basques, whereas the Catalans have always preferred to keep to themselves.

Nationalism made its first appearance at the end of the nineteenth century. But it was not until the 1920s that the notion of a separate or at least autonomous state took a popular hold, and then only in certain

ancient and impossibly difficult language, but the language schools are unable to cope with the enormous demand for lessons.

Meanwhile, the extremist ETA still exists. And until the central authority begins serious negotiations with Basque representatives, the violence and tension in this explosive region will continue.

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

Of Easter eggs and rabbits

The connection between the Easter egg and the Easter rabbit has always intrigued me and, until quite recently, I have not been able to discover what brought the first to the second and what entrusted the second with the first. My knowledge of biology, scant as it is, tells me that eggs are produced by hens and that rabbits, no matter what they might produce, do not produce eggs. So why, I ask myself, do we at Easter entrust rabbits with colouring and hiding eggs for us to recover? And, if we insist on having rabbits do the job, why are eggs and not anything else designated for the occasion?

Thinking about the problem plentifully I finally hit upon what I believe is the answer. The one telling clue which gave me the key to the answer lay in the fact that upon recovering the hard-boiled eggs, which the rabbits hide away from our eyes, we break them, in order to eat them, by smashing their heads against each other as hard as we can -- we do not knock them against any old table as we are wont to do at any other informal time in the year and we do not, as we are supposed to do when in more civilised company, hit delicately across their heads with a knife.

It would seem, way back in history before the coming of the human race, that a part of the world was populated by eggs. These living and breathing creatures were a notoriously mischievous lot. They were quarrelsome, a bunch of dishonest liars and cheats, and stubborn beyond compare. Their one outstanding characteristic, nevertheless, was that they regarded themselves as excellent in all ways; they thought that they were always right, intelligent, honest and absolutely clever -- hence our epithet: Egghead.

Across the river from where these eggs lived was a colony of quiet, gentle, even naive creatures who resembled to a great degree our present-day rabbits. Uncounted generations of naive rabbits finally, once upon a time, produced in a dirty hovel of a place in the terrain of this colony a supremely gentle baby rabbit. Early in his life he began to astound his elders with mouthfuls of intelligent philosophical discourse upon the better life of honesty and truth. But they grew tired of him; they were too naive to understand philosophy and much too set in their ways to want to change. So he said that a prophet has no place among his own people and crossed the river to the place where the eggs lived.

Soon after his arrival there -- being very intelligent -- he noticed how evil and wicked were these eggs and he decided he was being called to teach them to be honest and good. He gave himself the high title of Teacher-Rabbit and began roaming the countryside where these eggs had their dwellings speaking to them day and night of honesty, truth, beauty and the like.

Being eggheads they laughed at him and made a mockery of his teachings. "Go mend yourself", they shouted at him, "telling us of beauty with ears like these!" Some of them screamed: "What are you on about? We are the world's only honest creatures. Go home Teacher-Rabbit!"

Being a sensitive rabbit he was sad. But being an intelligent rabbit he realised that the way of truth is a hard way and that he had to continue that way and teach the stubborn eggs the truth.

Being a determined rabbit he went forth and made a great big mistake around the beginning of spring -- which in the language of the eggs was called Easter because they thought, and always believed they were right, that only on that day does the sun rise in the east. At Easter, then, Teacher-Rabbit felt supremely determined to teach the eggs of truth. He made his way into their holy of holies where they worship the golden Great Egg and smashed it to smithereens.

That was his great big mistake. The egg priests feared for their influential jobs now that their god was broken. They were terrified lest Teacher-Rabbit proclaim himself god and appoint other eggs to minister to him. That was the beginning of their conspiracy to do away with him. And it was not difficult to apprehend him since he always slept in the open-air.

When he was caught, Teacher-Rabbit was hastily tried and found guilty of wilfully and deliberately intending to proclaim himself God.

The priests, who in the land of the eggs also acted as magistrates, sentenced him to be publicly stoned to death. But in honour of the broken Great Egg, who was the victim of his crime, no stones were to be used. The priests ordered that some 300 of the cream of the population's youth must sacrifice themselves by hurling themselves at Teacher-Rabbit until he died.

And so it passed. On that day Teacher-Rabbit was stoned in the middle of the city's public square, the huge Glory-to-Great-Egg Square, and, after the populace were allowed their fill in taunting and mocking him, 300 youthful eggs darted forth at him. Within the space of the hour Teacher-Rabbit was dead -- and so were the 300 eggs.

It so happened, soon after, that a primitive species of the human race arrived into the neighbourhood with designs to invade and conquer the fertile terrain of the eggs. The eggs had no alternative but to fight. However, they suddenly realised that the land did not have sufficient eggs for an army because the best of their youths had sacrificed themselves in killing Teacher-Rabbit. It was then that the egg nation began to understand what a vile and wicked thing it had done.

Their remorse was so great and so public that for days, under the shadow of the impending invasion, male and female eggs were to be seen aimlessly wandering the streets, weeping and begging the heavens for forgiveness. The priests began to worry of a popular uprising against them. They called for an Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Council -- the second in living memory -- and all the elders of the land trooped forth to the capital. Despite the awareness of danger by all it was a stormy session in which the priests were accused of high treason in committing Teacher-Rabbit to death.

The priests realised they had to act fast or else they would lose everything. They hit upon a bright idea. They suggested to the Supreme Council that a delegation be sent to the neighbouring colony of rabbits asking for help in the forthcoming war. The delegation was authorised to accept any conditions the rabbits may insist upon if a joint egg-rabbit war effort succeeded in routing the enemy.

By this time the rabbits had begun to appreciate the greatness of Teacher-Rabbit whom they had ignored and caused to leave their land. When the egg delegation arrived they felt they had a chance to do something to honour the memory of Teacher-Rabbit.

"It was because of your stubbornness and clever eggheadedness that this has now befallen you," the rabbits' Big Chief told the delegation. "You must make amends for killing the noble Teacher-Rabbit," he insisted. All the members of the delegation, without fail, nodded their heads in approval and acceptance. "You are right, Big Chief," the delegation's spokesman said. "We are ready to do anything you want."

After a lot of consultation on the part of the elders of the rabbits, the eggs were told of the condition: "If, upon siding you to beat the enemy, you agree that for all time any rabbit who lays his hands on any number of eggs on the day you call Easter he may be allowed to smash their stubborn heads together, then we agree to help you." The eggs could do nothing but accept.

Of course, the primitive species of humans were routed and the land was freed, for a time, of their menace and the eggs remained subject to the treaty's condition. Every year at Easter all eggs fear for their lives and run away to hide but if any are found by any rabbit he dutifully smashes their heads together.

When the present, much superior, species of humans appeared and occupied the world, they inherited the stipulations of this treaty. But the rabbits had come a long way since then; they now are much more intelligent. At Easter, any eggs they find loosely wandering about, unaware of the danger, they pick up and hide away from the humans. But, of course, the humans are still more intelligent; they succeed in recovering the hidden eggs and help themselves, in strict accordance with the treaty, to smashing their stubborn and wicked heads together. But that only happens at Easter -- the one day in the year in which the sun rises in the east.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :		9:20	Reportage
6:00	Quran	10:15	Arabic programme
6:05	Arabic programme	Channel 6 :	
6:30	English by television	7:30	News in Hebrew
7:00	The Muppet show	7:45	Varieties
8:00	News in Arabic	8:30	Mr. Deeds goes to Washington
Channel 3 :		9:00	Feature film
7:30	Family programme	10:00	News in English
8:30	Arabic series	10:15	Cont. of feature

RADIO JORDAN

RADIO JORDAN	
(On 856 KHZ)	
7:00 Morning melodies	16:30 Easy listening
7:30 News	17:00 Good vibrations (repeat)
7:40 News report	17:30 Pop session
8:00 Sign off	18:00 News summary
12:00 Pop session	18:05 Pop session
13:05 News summary	18:15 Catch the words (repeat)
13:45 Pop session	
14:00 News	18:30 My kind of music (repeat)
14:10 Radio magazine	18:30 News
14:30 Arabs in history	19:00 News reports
15:00 Concert hour	19:10 Sign off
16:00 Old favourites	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Jabal Taj (71050)
Amman:	Shadi (25656)
	University (44356)
Irbit:	Yarmuk
Mustapha Hijawi	Zarqa:
Said Dahmash	Andalus
Nashat Amari	Taxis:
Pharmacies:	Near (44433)
Amman:	Tariq (23024)
	Jerusalem (39655)
	Ahram (63911)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	7:45	Beirut, Paris (AF)
Cairo (EA)	8:00	Business and Industry
Dubai (Alitalia)	8:25	Beirut, Jeddah (SDI)
Muscat, Doha	8:30	Beirut
Kuwait	8:45	Beirut (MEA)
Karachi, Dubai	8:45	Cairo (EA)
Tehran	8:50	Rome (Alitalia)
Aqaba	9:50	Cairo
Beirut	10:30	Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
Dhahran (SDI)	11:00	Damascus, Aleppo
Karachi (KAC)	11:15	Frankfurt, Copenhagen
Rawalpindi (BA)	11:30	London
London	12:00	Rome, Paris
Aleppo, Damascus	12:30	Kuwait (KAC)
Cairo	12:45	London (BA)
Beirut (MEA)	13:30	Jeddah (SDI)
	14:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
Departures:	6:00	Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)

BBC RADIO

08:00	News; Press Review
08:15	Letterbox
08:30	Music from Scotland
08:45	The World Today
08:50	News; Press Review
09:00	Bob Holness Requests
09:15	News from the Weeklies
09:30	Music from Scotland
09:45	Letterbox
10:00	News; Press Review
10:15	Music from Scotland
10:30	Scotland 77
10:45	Matthew on Music
11:00	News
11:15	Europe
11:30	The Toff on the Farm
11:45	Kewal (KAC)
12:15	Sports of Britain
12:45	Sports Round-up

VOICE OF AMERICA

18:30	Country Music USA
03:00	The Breakfast Show: 19:00 News and Topical Reports
to on the hour and 28 min.	
06:30	After each hour.
17:00	News
17:15	This Week
17:30	Press Conference USA
18:00	Special English, News, Words and their Stories, Features
20:15	Music USA (Jazz)
21:00	News

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 78111
Civil defense rescue	26384-4
Fire headquarters	22886
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36861-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	38141
Najdah, moving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41226
British Council	3457-3
French Cultural Centre	37000
Goethe Institute	41885
Soviet Cultural Centre	42880
Amman Municipal Library	38111

مركز الصحافة

Kenneth Winsor: From Alia pilot to aerial sculptor

By Irene Ramadan

Special to the Jordan Times

When you have been flying all your life, you can't easily forget the frenzy of almost reaching the sun. And even if you come back down to earth, you will go on living in the upper circles... This is the case of Kenneth Winsor, a former Alia pilot, who now -- at the age of 62 -- lives between the blue sky -- as a dreamer -- and the brown clay -- as a sculptor.

INSPIRATION

Kenneth Winsor started his full time artistic life six years ago when he retired. Before, while a pilot, he used to make sculptures in his spare time. He developed this talent long ago when he was studying architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During War World II he became a pilot, but never forgot his first love and his childhood dream: to model bronze and stone.

One must have a strong per-

KENNETH WINSOR is a rare example of a former pilot in Alia turned sculptor. For him, retirement from aviation marked the beginning of an artistic career. During a recent stay in Amman, the Jordan Times met him to find out what he really is: An expert pilot, hiding a frustrated sculptor or an artist who -- inadvertently -- passed by the cockpit? In fact Kenneth Winsor is skilful on board as well as with his chisels. We also discovered that he had brought with him a small, rough sculpture representing Daedalus and Icarus, which will probably rise up somewhere in Amman.

sonality and be highly intellectual to start an artistic career at the third age. Mr. Winsor is a person of that calibre. So when he stopped flying, this American pilot chose to settle in Pietra Santa, an ancient town in Italy near Pisa, which is the centre of the marble and bronze craft industry. Michaelangelo used to come to this town to buy his marble. The town is also renowned for its craftsmen, who know the secret of the profession like no other person.

Kenneth Winsor lives with his wife in an old 14th century farm-house. Part of it constitutes his workshop.

AERIAL SCULPTURES

As for the small rough sculpture representing Daedalus and Icarus, it was on view in the office of Alia's head, Mr. Ali Ghandour.

The idea of elan is expressed through it. Daedalus extends his hand to Icarus, who is storming through the air with his shining helmet and wings spread. Kenneth Winsor explained how he interpreted the legend:

"Even if we have a fantastic idea, it must be well controlled. If not, we can get into serious trouble, like Icarus, the highly spontaneous and ambitious man who flew so near the sun, that the wax holding his wings together melted and he drowned in the sea. In my sculpture Daedalus, who symbolises the experienced and practical mind, is extending his hand to Icarus to try and get him out of that fatal fall."

This sculptor conceived another ingenious aerial sculpture for the Flying Carpet in Smel-

anti. It shows two stylised bedouins sailing on a half-moon.

HAPPY FORMS

Mr. Winsor, who makes figurative as well as abstract sculptures, also speaks of the way he feels from material.

"You can master bronze well and express through it light feelings and delicate shapes. Stone fits bulkier creations. Anyhow, as an architect I am primarily preoccupied with well-balanced forms."

"For me, an abstract work is a meticulous treatment of lines, volumes and textures. And not just the free expression of my mind. I find it much more interesting to face an architectural problem and to have to solve it as a sculptor."

"With bronze, I feel like capturing the essence and the rhythm of an idea, a face or a place."

Mr. Winsor also said that most artists sit and dream, but he himself has no time for dreaming. In fact, he has been dreaming all his life. And all his sculptures are light, aerial and happy with a metaphysical touch added. He could be called a "special expressive artist."

This sculptor prefers to lighten and beautify life. Between his hands a piece of rock becomes a floating cloud, clear water pouring from a fountain or a delicate interplay of male and female.

SOUTH KOREAN COMPANIES DUE FOR PHOSPHATE NEGOTIATIONS

AMMAN (R). -- Representatives of six major South Korean fertiliser companies will come here April 15 to study the possibility of buying phosphates from this country.

South Korean Ambassador Sang Yung Soh said that if they reported favourably on price and quality, it was hoped to buy at least JD 330,000 worth a year.

This would help redress the trade imbalance between the two countries, he explained. Last year, Jordan's imports from South Korea totalled JD 3.6 million, but there was virtually no trade in the opposite direction.

Last month Prince Hassan will visit Seoul to discuss prospects of South Korean assistance for the five-year plan, the ambassador said.

Police meet starts today

RIYADH, April 8 (JNA). -- The fifth conference of Arab public security directors and police leaders starts here today.

The participants will discuss a number of subjects concerning police affairs and means of curbing crime.

Jordan's delegation arrived here yesterday evening headed by Public Security Director Maj-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat. He was received upon arrival by Maj-Gen. Mohammad Ibn Hlal, the Public Security Director of Riyadh and head of the Saudi delegation to the conference.



Kenneth Winsor, former Alia pilot, stands by his aerial sculpture depicting the legendary Daedalus and Icarus.

Housing seminar opens here today

AMMAN (JNA). -- His Highness Prince Hassan Saturday morning opens a seminar on housing in the Arab World with the participation of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Egypt, Sudan, Libya, South Yemen and Palestine.

This one-week seminar is organised by the Arab Engineers Union to discuss housing problems and come up with the right solutions.

The Director General of the Housing Corporation, Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi, explained that participants will try to reach a practical solution by providing low-cost housing units.

He said that the seminar will draw up detailed studies for developing poor quarters in Arab cities and will also discuss the possibility of introducing prefabrication to save time and money.

The participating delegations presented a total of 35 research papers -- of which eight by Jordan.

Jordan's delegation includes, in addition to Mr. Nabulsi, President of the Engineers Association Ibrahim Abu Ayash; Rafi Nijem; Rawhi Al Sharif; Tareq Bushnaq; Hatem Ghumaim; Awad Al Tal; Bassam Abu Ghazaleh; Ghalib Bq'een; Shamin Shahin; Sabri Farah; Rafiq Al Mu'asher; Hisham Nuseibeh; Bassam Atari and Ibrahim Ad-daqaq.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	571.0	577.0
U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
German mark	139.1	139.5
French franc	66.8	67.0
Swiss franc	130.9	131.3
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6
Saudi riyal	93.6	93.8
Lebanese pound	109.4	109.6
Syrian pound	81.8	82.0
Iraqi dinar	942.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,150.0	1,155.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	820.0
Egyptian pound	470.0	471.0
UAE dirham	85.2	85.5

DEC. '76 EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA JUMP 47%

AMMAN (JNA). -- Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia last December reached JD 613,000 in comparison with JD 418,000 during the same month of 1975 -- an increase of 47 per cent.

Jordan's imports in December amounted to JD 494,000, an 18 per cent increase over the 1975 figure of JD 418,000.

Main exports included vegetables, fruit, cigarettes, ready-made clothing, medicine and plastic, while crude petroleum topped the import list.

Arab agriculture mee urges super-council

ALEXANDRIA, April 8 (JNA).

A seminar on Arab agricultural and economic integration has called for the establishment of an Arab agriculture and food council to include officials entrusted with planning, financing and implementing development projects. It also called for the formation of joint Arab marketing councils to advise on and direct the exchange of products and to channel the surplus to needy Arab markets.

The seminar, organised by the Council of Arab Economic Unity in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation, also recommended that Arab development and investment funds should provide the necessary financial help to the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab lands to help them foil Israeli attempts to destroy agriculture in the region.

The seminar, which started its meetings here last Saturday, called on Arab states to use their water resources efficiently, modernise their irrigation systems and use subterranean water.

It also called on the Council of Arab Economic Unity to undertake exploratory studies of Arab agricultural development up to the year 2000 in cooperation with the pertinent regional and international organisations.

Finally, the seminar recommended that more attention be given to the development of animal wealth and pastures, increasing fodder production, exploiting fish wealth, developing fishing methods and settling up fish canning and freezing industries.

The seminar was attended by representatives from Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine, Kuwait, Libya, North Yemen and Morocco -- in addition to delegates from specialised Arab and international organisations, Arab banks and development funds and a number of agricultural experts.

Stamp exhibit to be held for Silver Jubilee

AMMAN (JNA). -- Minister of Communications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Friday said that his ministry will organise an exhibition of Jordanian commemorative stamps. The date will be fixed later.

The exhibition is to be held as part of the festivities for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee. All philatelists will be able to display their private collections at the exhibition, the minister added.

A meeting will be held at the Ministry of Communications Monday, when local philatelists will discuss the organisation of the exhibit.

The ministry is in the process of setting up a permanent stamp exhibition to enable Jordanians and foreigners alike to review the country's progress, Mr. Al Rawabdeh said.

The ministry has also started a campaign to support Jordanian stamps and improve their quality and marketing potential, Mr. Al Rawabdeh concluded.

DEC. '76 EXPORTS TO KUWAIT JUMP 147% IMPORTS 82%

AMMAN (JNA). -- Exports to Kuwait in December 1976 jumped 147 per cent as compared to the same period in 1975, while imports increased 82 per cent.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics Thursday show that exports in December 1976 totalled JD472,000 against JD191,000 in December 1975.

Imports reached JD 60,000 in December 1976 as against JD 33,000 in 1975.

Main exports consisted of vegetables, fruit and cigarettes, while imports were mainly fertilisers and sulphuric acid.

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Taiwanese photographer uses "collage" technique to improve his subject's background

By Lina Gress

Special to the Jordan Times

To an expert on photography, a trip to the tropical mountains of Taiwan is like a continuous display of scenery exposed at different angles and focused through a variety of lenses.

The artist, Guo Yi from the Republic of China, exhibits to his viewers some Taiwanese scenery produced by special photographic skill.

The artist's particular technique is "super-imposition" or a sort of "collage". The artist may not like the natural surroundings of an object he has already photographed but prefers to see it in a different atmosphere. He achieves this by hiding the original background and superimposing its place scenery he prefers. He

then rephotographs the supplemented picture.

Consequently the viewer shares the artist's subjective conception of a scene regardless of how it actually looks in reality.

The artist has told the story of some of the photographs which illustrate his technique. The overpowering Pagoda, with all the mysticism that surrounds it, emerges unaffected by "the feeling of coming rain and fog over the mountain and valley" artificially mounted to serve as a background for the Pagoda.

In a similar way, the theme of another photograph is not destroyed by making the village overlook a river which actually comes from a different part of the country and by placing shacks, depicting farm life, on the other side of the river.

Some of the scenery is pur-

posely presented out of focus to give the effect of a water colour painting rather than a photograph.

In the other scene a different photographic technique is applied to attain the effect of an old traditional Chinese painting.

The artist sometimes uses just a filter to enhance the wonders of the "Valley of the Moon" with its petrified porous rock, the result of erosion.

Leaving the viewer to admire nature through his photographic lenses, Guo Yi retires, while cherishing a total of 80 award plaques granted to him by various countries. He is also the recipient of the Republic of China's highest medal, awarded to him in 1975.

Guo Yi held exhibitions of his photographs in several countries of the Far East and Europe as well as the United States.



The village overlooks a river which actually comes from a different part of the country.



The scene is purposely out of focus to give a water colour painting effect.

Lack of guidelines for claims to high seas complicates future hopes of agreement

NEW YORK, N. Y. (CSM). — On what used to be the great, open, high seas, a world scramble for resources is under way.

Although reminiscent on a global scale of the U.S. gold rushes of the 19th century, the consequences are sure to be vastly more far-reaching.

Quietly, without waiting for the drawn-out intricacies of international agreement, coastal nations have thrust their claims far out into the waters off their shores.

Very little unrestricted fishing is left within 200 miles of anybody's coastline. In the past three months alone, vast swaths of ocean have been brought under such restrictions by the United States (March 1), the Soviet Union (Dec. 10), and Canada (Jan. 1).

Within a couple of years, the globe's open fishing areas have been nearly halved — with potentially devastating effects for densely populated countries like Japan, which depends heavily on fishing in foreign waters.

The average Japanese eats ten times as much fish as an American. His "kamaboko," a fish cake made from Alaska pollock, already is soaring in price. His "poor man's protein" is in danger of becoming a rich man's delicacy.

Ecuador, Peru, and Chile have long claimed complete territorial control (as opposed to fishing control) 200 miles out to sea. Today, however, 10 countries have abruptly pushed their territorial claims out the full 200 miles.

Five more nations have extended their territorial limits out to either 100, or 130, or 150 miles. Another nine claim distances varying from 15 to 50 miles out. Nearly all of these

are African or Latin American countries.

The traditional three-mile territorial sea control has become a minority enclave for holdouts such as the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Japan. The great majority has moved to 12 miles or many more. Further extensions of territorial or fishery limits have been occurring almost daily.

This vast seaward shift of national claims has not yet sunk the United Nations' labourious law of the sea conference. The representatives of more than 70 countries are meeting privately in Geneva to try to resolve the pivotal dispute over deep-sea mineral-mining. The full conference is due to reopen here in New York in May.

But the free-for-all proliferation of claims has sharply reduced the incentive which prompted coastal nations to negotiate the "law of the sea" in the first place.

"Most of the coastal states have gone out and grabbed what they really wanted," says one official.

Like other major maritime nations, the U.S. draws a sharp distinction between simply extending fisheries jurisdiction and the far more drastic step of extending territorial limits. The latter introduces concepts of national sovereignty, including the least theoretical restrictions on rights of passage by both commercial and military vessels. (Oil and gas on the continental shelf is already claimed by many coastal states under present international law.)

Nonetheless, such important distinctions can get lost as one extension feeds upon another, producing a snowball effect.

As a result, numerous conflicts of overlapping jurisdic-

tions now have to be sorted out all around the globe.

Although a temporary arrangement has been made between the U.S. and Canada, for instance, major differences remain over fishing rights on the prolific St. Georges Banks off New England and Nova Scotia. The Soviet Union and Norway are haggling over fishing rights in the Barents Sea. Japan is deeply concerned lest its dispute with the Soviet Union over the Kurile Islands be further complicated.

As for the prickly problem of American-Cuban relations, the U.S. has carefully drawn its southern fishery limits along a line equidistant between the two countries. This also will have to be tied down by eventual agreement, although no negotiations currently are under way.

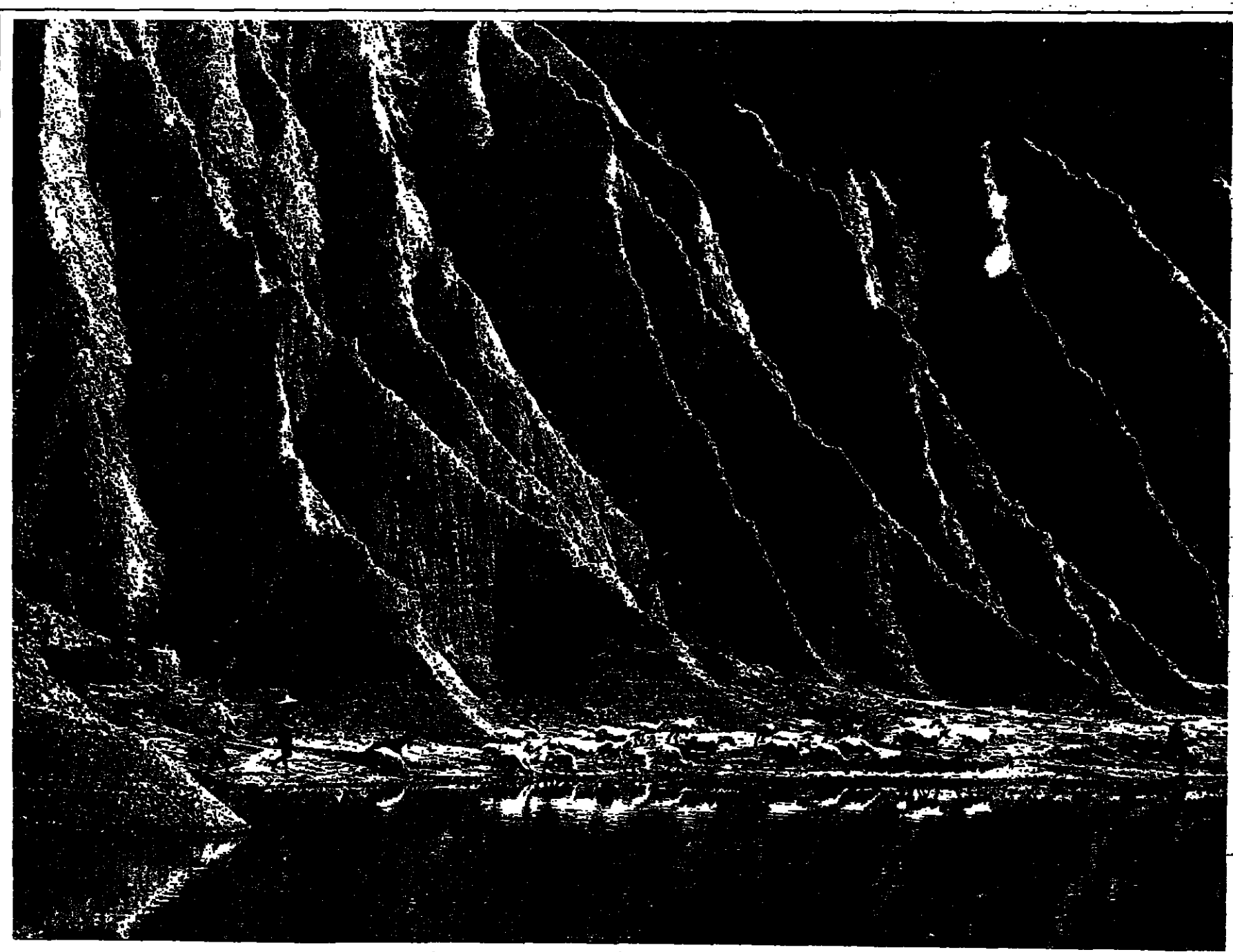
The few major coastal states which have not yet greatly expanded either their territorial or fishery limits include Australia, China, and India. The Indian Parliament, however, already has passed enabling legislation for a 200-mile "economic zone," such as is likely to emerge from any law of the sea agreement.

Many national claims would not fit at all into any conceivable law of the sea treaty. For instance, African and Latin American nations — which have made huge territorial claims out to sea — would almost certainly have to pull back. Instead they would only be able to exert narrow authority in the "economic zone." Many national fishery regulations, too, would have to be adjusted — including those of the U.S.

With each new national fait accompli, the chances for a law of the sea success are further eroded.



Mystical Pagoda emerges in a mountain scene amidst fog and mist.



"Valley of the Moon" with its petrified porous rock.



Scenes are super-imposed to create a different atmosphere.

CAPRICCI

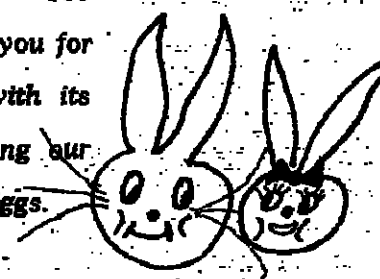
Wishes you a very Happy

Easter and invites you for

a visit to romp with its

Easter Bunny among our

chocolate Easter Eggs.



Amar Center
Between 1st & 2nd Circle
Jabal Amman

هكذا صنعت القليل

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

ASK OMAR

I've heard people talk about the "Rule of Eleven." I'm not sure exactly how it works. Could you explain please?—J. Peters, Oklahoma City, Okla.
This question has been asked the weekly prize.)

Q.—With best defense, can you defeat four hearts on this hand?
♠ 9 5
♥ A Q J 4
♦ K J
♣ K Q J 6 3
♦ Q 7 6 3
♥ 3
♦ 9 7 5 3 2
♠ 8 7 2
♠ A J 4 2
♥ K 8 7
♦ A Q 6 4
♣ 9 4

The "Rule of Eleven" dates back to the days of whist, and is used in conjunction with the best leads. It is a simple mathematical formula that enables a player to read the distribution in all four hands. The rule is simple enough to attract the pips of the card led in eleven. The result is the number of cards higher than the led in the other three hands, counting the number of cards higher than the one led in his hand and in dummy. Third can determine how many cards are held by declarer. However, declarer can apply this rule to determine how many higher cards are held by the defender to his right.

Let's see how the rule works in practice:

Dummy
♠ 8 8 3
A 10 7 2

Assume your partner leads the ace of spades in dummy's hand. If the lead is aces, by subtracting 6 from 11, you determine that there are only five cards higher than the ace in dummy, your hand and declarer's. You can see two aces in dummy and three in your hand. Therefore, declarer has no card higher than the ace. You can win the trick as easily as possible by simply playing any card dummy plays, you know declarer has no card higher than the ace. The "Rule of Eleven" could give you a trick in this instance, but if you rise with the ace, declarer plays low from his hand. Declarer could then cash the queen by leading the ace at a later stage in the hand.

West leads the three of spades.—H. J. Smith, Orlando, Fla.

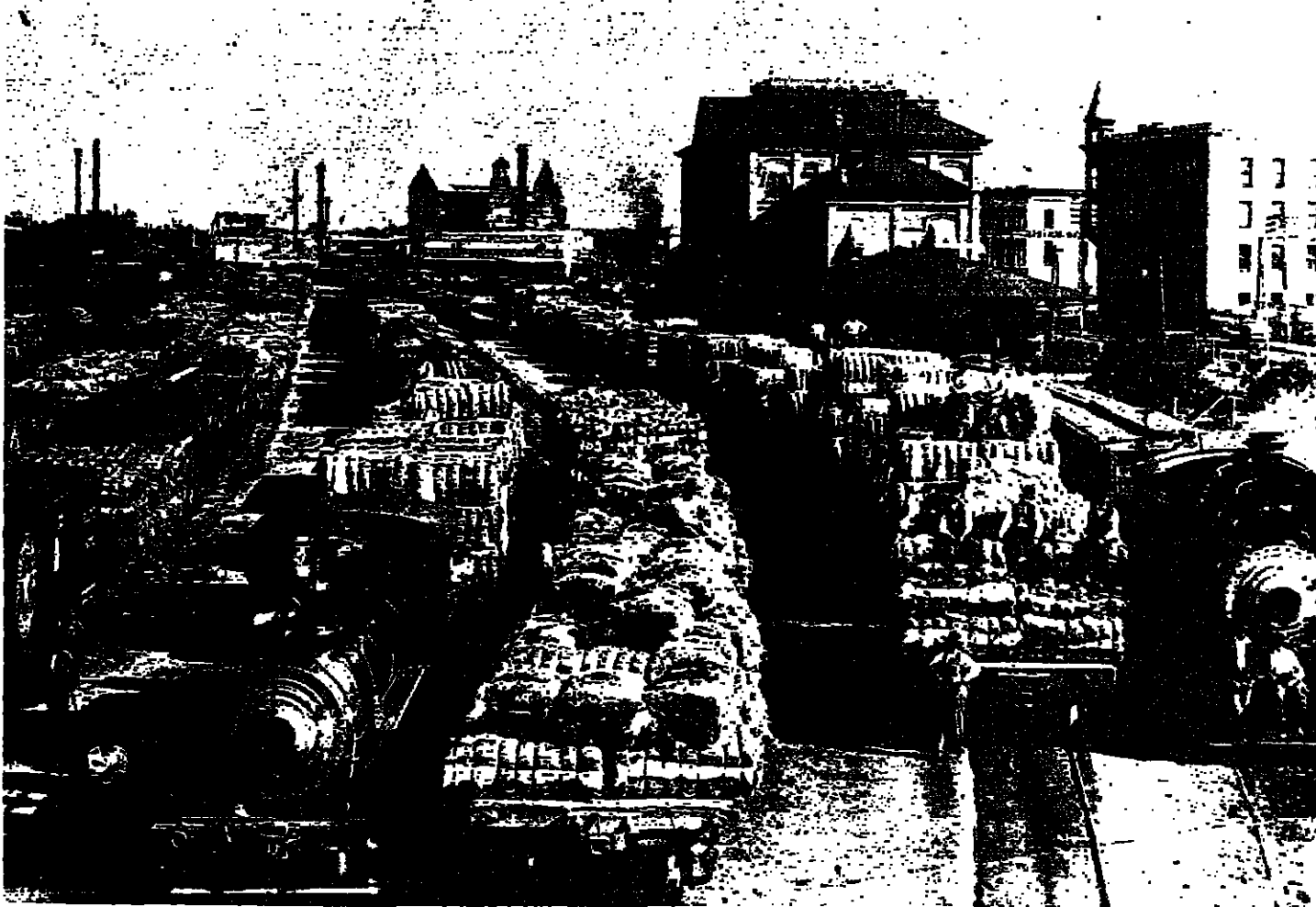
A.—I venture to say that most declarers would make this contract. East would win the ace of spades and return the suit to declarer's king. After losing the trump finesse, declarer will draw trumps when he regains the lead and run clubs for his contract, making an overtrick if East did not cash the ace of diamonds.

An expert defender can defeat the contract. East should realize that it is vital to get his partner back on lead to play a diamond through dummy. The lead of the three of spades marks declarer with exactly three spades. If they are headed by the king-queen, East must hope that his partner has the ace of clubs.

However, East can also beat the contract by playing West for either the king or queen of spades. In that case, he can force an entry to the West hand by following with the jack of spades to the first trick. When in with the king of trumps, East returns a low spade. West can win the queen and shift to diamonds, netting two more tricks for the defense.

Since inserting the jack of spades caters to both possibilities, that play is clearly superior. Now East must determine which black card his partner has as an entry. To do this, he should duck the first round of trumps, allowing partner to make a discard on the second round. When West sheds the deuce of clubs, East knows that the only chance is to find West with the queen of spades. East's trump length and shortness in clubs make these maneuvers completely safe.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



RAILROADS played a key role in the industrial and agricultural development of the United States. This picture, from the late 19th century, shows freight cars loaded with cotton in St. Louis, Missouri, railroad yards.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There is much confusion in your life at this time so organize your time sensibly and do not yield to daydreaming or illusive ideas. Avoid confrontations.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into credit and business affairs of importance and forget going off on some tangent today that could get you in trouble. Gain the advice of a bigwig for some problem that is difficult for you to solve.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to gain the confidence of newcomers now and put unimportant activities aside. Take little trips where you can be inspired anew.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep promises made and gain respect and confidence. Show you are conscientious.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Try to cooperate more with associates and you get ahead faster and more pleasantly. Handle some civic matter well and gain prestige.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make sure you know what allies expect of you and try to please them so there is more harmony and mutual success. Do what you can to improve health. Be clever with money.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get into amusements you most enjoy and be happy with congenials. Create more harmony at home with kin. Put finest talents to work.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan what should be done so that home situation can be easier and more pleasant, comfortable. Find some new interest that will bring in a handsome profit. Think constructively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good planning at this time will see you accomplishing a good deal in days to come, with good chances to advance. Gain support of close ties and good friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find out what your true financial status is and then make arrangements and changes that are necessary. Listen to what a money expert has to suggest, also. Be careful of way-out ideas.

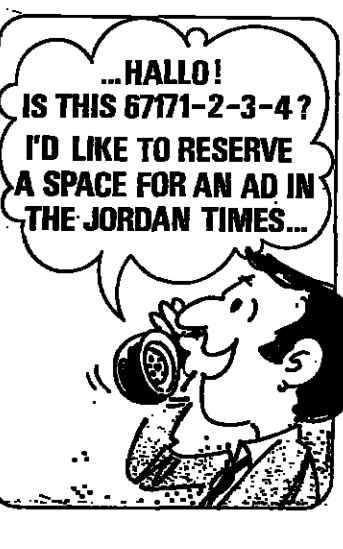
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to improve your life in some way by being more optimistic and practical. Make any changes that are needed. Plan some amusement in the evening that will really please you. Be careful in the expenditure of money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look for ways that will make life better and more satisfying. Be with a loved one as much as possible and be happy. Attend social functions.

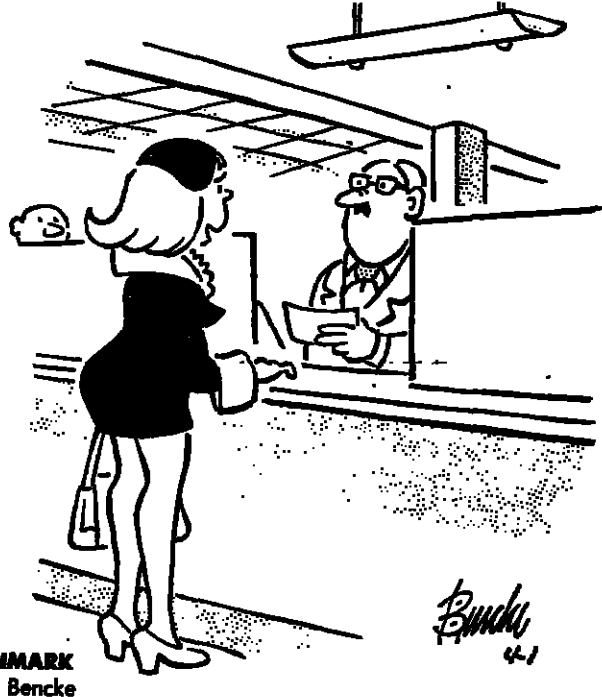
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Contact a good friend with more experience to your own and get good advice you need. Attend social functions later where you can make new friends, make a good impression on others.

GRAFFITI

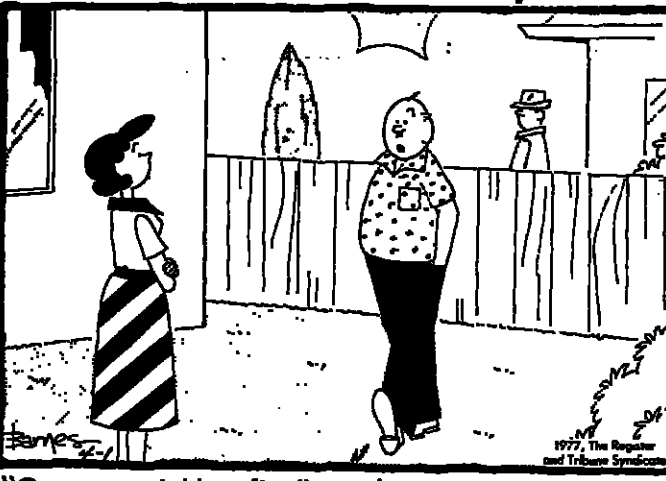
THE EASIEST WAY TO SAVE MONEY TODAY IS START WITH A LOT



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

FEATURE:

BARABBAS:

Cast: ANTHONY QUINN, SILVANA MANGANO

Story of Barabbas the thief who lived when Christ died and his tortured search for faith.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times—Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

OUT AND ABOUT

STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwaidah. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abiliah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwaidah, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussain, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sour Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Scramble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

JUMBLE 1: UNOF, ISKY, UMPE, UNOF

WHERE THE BROKER TURNED ACTOR PLAYED?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: MOUTH TYING AERATE QUAVER
Answer: Not quite "naughty"—and simply means nothing!—"NAUGHT"

ACROSSWORD PUZZLE

30. Talking wildly
33. Uncle Sam
34. You and I
35. Dapper
36. Concede
39. Nilotic Negro
41. Stamp of approval
42. Munch
45. Simple wind instrument
48. American jurist
49. Wisely
50. Smack
51. Intervening law
52. Negotiate

DOWN
1. Bark cloth
7. Harp in Italy
8. Savant
9. Chinese
10. As written in music
13. Article
15. Heart
17. Profit
20. Gourmets
21. Tar Head State; abbr.
23. Refreshing moisture
24. Identical
25. Killer whale
26. Cheer
29. Dismantled ship
31. Countenance
32. Jimmy Carter's home State
37. Eye-infesting worm
38. Entwine
40. Oven
43. Celebes ox
44. Turnover
45. Bone
46. Rotating piece
47. American humorist
48. Persian gateway
50. Verse; abbr.

In non-aligned movement meet Cuba attacks South African policy, refrains from mentioning Zaire

NEW DELHI, April 8 (AFP). — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmuerta Peoli delivered a militant address on Southern Africa to the meeting here of the non-aligned movement's co-ordinating bureau, but refrained from mentioning Cuba's dispute with Zaire.

Other major speeches at today's session came from Iraqi Minister of State Hamed Alwan, who warned delegates against internal quarrels that weakened the movement, and from Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam who spoke at length on Syria's intervention in Lebanon.

Mr. Peoli made no mention of the break in relations between his country and Zaire this week after the Zairese government accused Cuba of supporting a month-old rebellion in southern Zaire.

He said U.S. support for the South African government threatened the security and independence of countries in the region.

The United States, France and West Germany wanted to ensure that the Cape of Good Hope remained in safe hands, he added.

He criticised the collaboration between the apartheid regime in South Africa and Western countries.

Mr. Peoli reiterated Cuba's support for independence movements in the French territory of the Azores and the Azores, the Western Sahara, Timor and the Comoro islands.

He also restated Cuba's longstanding complaints about the United States' Trade embargo

against Cuba and the maintenance of a U.S. naval base on the island at Guantanamo.

The embargo must be lifted before negotiations could start between the United States and Cuba aimed at normalising relations, the minister added.

He concluded by inviting non-aligned countries to take a firm line in all international forums and called on oil-producing countries in the group to help the other members.

The Iraqi delegate pointed out that the movement's credibility was damaged by internal squabbling among members and said some of the resolutions passed during last August's non-aligned summit in Colombo were unrealistic or of a minor nature and others could never be applied.

The Colombo conference did not pay enough attention to the movement's internal difficulties, he said.

Countries in the group should follow the example of the oil states and form associations of producers of other raw materials, Mr. Alwan said.

Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam referred to the serious and explosive situation in the Middle East, the rights of the Palestinians and what he said was a plot against the Arab nation, the Palestinian cause and the unity of Lebanon.

"That is why we have been forced to resort to military means to pacify the situation in that country," he went on.

The final speaker at the session was Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who said his government would

continue to negotiate with the United States "on a legal basis" taking account of the Paris agreements which ended U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

The Bangladesh representative had earlier suggested the creation of a task force to try to solve economic problems in the group on a regional basis.

The meeting's special committees were today continuing their deliberations and sources said several amendments had been proposed to the moderately-toned draft final declaration published yesterday.

Foreign ministers assigned to prepare for the sixth non-aligned summit conference in Havana, will meet in August or September in Belgrade, a diplomatic source disclosed.

It was decided to hold the preparatory meeting in Yugoslavia after Mozambique withdrew as a candidate to be the host country, the source said.

Carter names ambassadors to 11 nations

WASHINGTON, April 8 (R). — U.S. President Carter yesterday named ambassadors to 11 countries including Japan and Britain but remained silent on the status of the U.S. ambassador to Moscow.

Former Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield is to be ambassador to Japan. Other nominees included Dr. Kingman Brewster, President of Yale University, as Ambassador to Britain, and Mr. Samuel Lewis, a former senior State Department official, as ambassador to Israel.

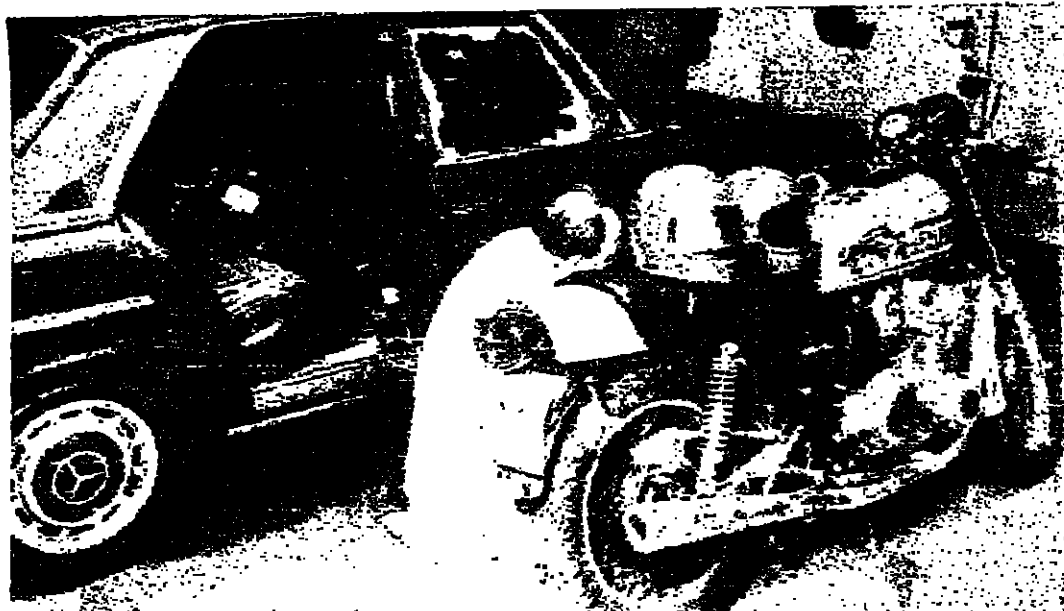
Other new envoys nominated by Mr. Carter were for Australia, India, Pakistan, Belgium, Kenya and the Seychelles, Iran and Mexico.

All nominations are subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr. Carter did not indicate whether Mr. Malcolm Toon, now ambassador to the Soviet Union, would remain in that post or would be succeeded by another envoy.

Most of the nominees are highly experienced as diplomats or administrators.

Mr. Mansfield, an expert on Japan and the Far East, has stated repeatedly that Japan is a pillar in U.S. foreign policy. He is taking over the Tokyo post at a time of some strain over Japan's massive trade surplus.



INVESTIGATING — An expert investigates a motorcycle from which assassins fired a sub-machinegun at West German Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback Thursday morning. Herr Buback's car appears alongside the assassins' motorcycle with their helmets on its seat. The picture was taken at the Federal Office of Investigation in Wiesbaden Friday.

W. GERMANY LAUNCHES NATIONWIDE HUNT FOR BUBACK'S KILLERS

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, April 8 (R). — A nationwide hunt was in full swing today for the killers of federal prosecutor Siegfried Buback, the men who indicted the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla leaders.

Police today named three men they want to question in connection with the assassination.

The Federal Prosecution Office and the Federal Police Headquarters said Gunter Sonnenberg, 22, Christian Klar, 24, and Knut Folkerts, 25, were being sought by police.

The three, suspected of being violent anarchists, were already on the wanted list for other crimes.

Today's police statement said the strongest suspicions were centred on Sonnenberg. He and Klar were suspected of shooting a border official at the West German-Swiss frontier on Jan. 5 when they were stopped for a check.

One man detained last night was later released after questioning. He had been riding a motorbike similar to the Japanese-built type used in the shooting.

Interpol was also alerted in the hunt for the killers.

Herr Buback, 57, was assassinated while being driven to work yesterday morning. The pillion passenger on a motorbike fired a burst of sub-machinegun fire into his limousine while it waited at traffic lights near his office here.

The prosecutor and his driver died immediately. A bodyguard travelling with them was seriously wounded.

Police and paramilitary border guards began a hunt through the whole country including border crossing points, where the heavy easter holiday traffic was delayed and at civil airports.

Police sources said the search had been concentrated on the Karlsruhe area, with a close watch ordered on the homes and meeting places of anarchists and extremists.

The Japanese motorbike which the killers used was later found abandoned behind the pillar of an autobahn bridge

Italian police investigates bomb attack

ROME, April 8 (R). — Italian police were today investigating several anonymous telephone calls from people claiming responsibility for the kidnapping of politician's son Guido de Martino or a bomb attack yesterday on the interior minister's private office.

Anonymous callers from both left and rightwing extremist groups said they knew the whereabouts of the 34-year-old son of former Socialist leader Guido de Martino, kidnapped in Naples on Tuesday night.

Demanding huge ransoms or the broadcasting of political messages, callers variously reported that Signor de Martino was in a villa outside Naples, in a concrete-mixer truck destined for Calabria, and dead in a plastic bag in Milan.

Rome police were trying to trace the person who managed to enter a locked apartment block to place a powerful time bomb outside the door of Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga's office.

Nobody was hurt in the explosion, and Signor Cossiga was elsewhere in a cabinet meeting at the time.

Police have found no firm evidence to connect the kidnapping with yesterday's bomb attack.

just outside Karlsruhe. The hired 750-CC machine had been fitted with false number plates.

A special government crisis squad, led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met in Bonn to discuss the case and later announced a reward of 200,000 marks (\$50,000) for information leading to the arrest of the killers.

Police sources said the killers were believed to be members or associated of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group, five of whose alleged leaders went on trial in Stuttgart two years ago under an indictment supervised by Herr Buback.

Castro meets Arafat, concludes Moscow visit

MOSCOW, April 8 (R). — Cuban President Fidel Castro flew home today after a behind-the-scenes meeting with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and detailed Kremlin talks which apparently concentrated on Soviet Bloc strategy in Africa.

It was only after Dr. Castro had left by air for Havana that the Cuban embassy disclosed that he had met Mr. Arafat yesterday leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), who has been visiting Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders on the Middle East.

No details of the meeting were issued but observers said the Cuban leader was likely to have given Mr. Arafat a personal assurance of Cuban support for the Palestinian cause.

Dr. Castro's meeting with Senator Corvalan, who was exchanged in December for Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, was understood to have lasted for over an hour.

Details were not disclosed, but observers said one question they probably discussed was what Cuba could do to help Chilean communists in opposing the military junta of President Augusto Pinochet.

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Bhutto studies "fresh proposals" to break deadlock with PNA

ISLAMABAD, April 8 (AFP). — Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is considering "fresh proposals" of a veteran opposition politician to break the deadlock between the government and the nine party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), officials said today.

The proposals came from Maulana Abd Aala Maudoodi, founder of the "Jamaat-I-Islami", a major component of the opposition coalition. Maulana Maudoodi had suggested that Mr. Bhutto lift the six years old emergency and release political prisoners to create a "congenial atmosphere" for a dialogue between the opposition and the government.

Significantly, the Maulana did not call for immediate fresh elections which has been the main pre-condition of the PNA for entering into any talks with Mr. Bhutto.

According to officials here, the proposals were being given "due consideration" by the government.

However observers noted that the acting president of the alliance, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, has already made it clear at a press conference that Maulana Maudoodi was "speaking for himself and had not consulted the PNA leadership before putting forward his ideas".

Mr. Nasrullah said "the PNA will continue its struggle till its demands for resignation of Prime Minister Bhutto and fresh general elections are accepted".

Informed sources said Maulana Maudoodi made his suggestions after meetings with ex-servants sent by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Prime Minister Bhutto the opposition leaders in a fortnight ago when they rejected his repeated offers vowing them to talk with him on "any subject but organisation of new elections".

While Mr. Bhutto is going ahead with the installation of the newly elected institution, he has said he was still "keeping the doors open for a dialogue".

Observers doubted whether the mediation move of Maulana Maudoodi had any chance of success with the PNA leaders still in jail and the opposition calling for more demonstrations throughout the country.

The PNA has asked his supporters to converge on Sunday on Lahore on the occasion of this meeting of the provincial assembly of Punjab politically most important of the four provinces of Pakistan. The government has taken up security measures in Lahore fearing an outbreak of violence.

3 Bhutto men split ranks to form own party

LAHORE, Pakistan, April 8 (R). — Three former parliamentarians of the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party today announced they were leaving it to form a new party.

The announcement came three hours after Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ordered to reporters that some of his party members were on leave from the party, but he blamed this on "personal" reasons.

Mr. Bhutto also said that he accepted opposition calls for a new general election would be taken as confirmation of election results that he had rigged the controversial March 7 polls which his party won.

The three former M.P.s announced the new party at a news conference here were named Raza Kasuri, Hamid Yousaf, and Fida Hasan. They were joined by Mr. Muhammad Latif, Deputy Secretary General of the Punjab Provincial Peoples Party.

They said the new party would be known as the Pakistan Awami Jamhoori Party (PAJ) and would be a democratic party.

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ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Non-aligned nations warn against CIEC failure

NEW DELHI, April 8 (AFP). — The non-aligned countries are of the view that failure of the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) might lead to "serious repercussions" on the relations between the developed and developing countries.

YUGOSLAVIA BANS TRADE WITH CERTAIN FOREIGN COMPANIES

BELGRADE, April 7 (AFP). — Yugoslavia today announced a ban on Yugoslav firms trading with foreign companies owned or run by Yugoslav "political emigres".

The move was aimed at stopping economic corruption and wastage in the country's trade with foreign countries. The Belgrade daily Novosti said today that it particularly affected Belgrade firms which have some 660 offices or agencies abroad — 88 per cent which were in Western countries.

Meanwhile, in a report on a seminar on criminality being held in Cavtat on the Adriatic coast, the Yugoslav Agency Tanjug said that in the last two years there had been 200 cases of illicit economic dealings.

In these illegalities 300 Yugoslav companies and 45 banks which trade with 1,200 foreign firms and 29 banks had been implicated, Tanjug said, quoting Interior Vice Minister Ilije Jovicic.

A draft report, submitted to the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned coordinating bureau, proposes that an initiative be taken by the non-aligned movement to take into account the current trends and international economic negotiations, to elaborate a strategy for the third development decade. The bureau emphasises that "a framework should be drawn up taking into account the longer-term needs of developing countries for the establishment of the new international economic order."

The document, says that developing countries continue to face "an acute crisis" both with regard to the attainment and maintenance of minimal living standards of their peoples and their prospects of development. There has been particularly no change in this situation during the period since the Colombo summit.

"While the economies of developed countries are showing signs of recovery, developing countries continue to face adverse circumstances, both as regards their external trade and their growth prospects. The inequalities and imbalances in the international economic structure and the widening gap between developed and developing countries remain unchanged," it said.

The draft says that the anti-inflationary measures taken by the developed countries have only worsened the plight of the developing countries. It has resulted in the continued payment of higher prices by the latter for their imports while their own exports earnings are hit by the lack of rise in demand in the developed countries.

In addition non-tariff barriers are imposed against their exports by developed countries, apart from intensifying similar other restrictions.

The document says the U.N. emergency operation to help

the developing countries was inadequate and lasted for a very short time. Also, its special fund never became operative. The oil facility, which, too, was inadequate, was terminated in spite of repeated requests for its extension.

It blames the developed countries for the lack of progress at the Paris conference on economic cooperation. This was due to the failure of developed countries to respond "positively to the concrete proposals" submitted by the developing countries, the draft declared.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

HAARTOUM, April 8 (R). — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has granted Rwanda a loan of \$5 million to finance a five-year rural development programme, it was announced here. The loan agreement was signed here today by the Rwandese Planning Minister, Mr. Jean Chrysostome Nduhungiraho, and the president of the bank, Dr. Cheddi Ayari.

WASHINGTON, April 8 (R). — Wholesale prices in the United States rose 1.1 per cent in March, the sharpest monthly increase since October 1975, the Labour Department reported yesterday. The rise followed February's 0.9 per cent jump and translates into an annual rate of increase of about 13 per cent. Food and fuel prices led the upsurge, as America's harsh winter weather continued to take its economic toll.

VIENNA, April 8 (R). — Austrian import duties on tropical products from some 100 developing countries are to be lifted or drastically cut from July 1 under a draft law before parliament. The changes would affect various spices, tinned fruits, ground coffee, coconuts, cocoa beans, almonds, fruit juices and certain types of mussels and fish. The import concessions come within the framework of proposals put forward at GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) talks in Tokyo starting in 1973.

MOSCOW, April 8 (AFP). — Cuba will this year start building its first nuclear power station, rated 1,700 megawatts, with assistance from Soviet engineers, Tass news agency said today. The Agency reported that the East European Economic Community, Comecon, of which Cuba is a member, will have a total nuclear power capacity of around 30,000 megawatts by the year 1980.

NEW DELHI, April 8 (AFP). — India and Pakistan hope to expand their trade as a result of talks starting here on Monday, it was officially announced today. Diversification will be a main theme at these official talks. Trade was resumed in January 1975 after an agreement in Islamabad.

MARKET REPORTS

Since financial markets are closed on Good Friday, the

Wall Street and London market reports, as well as the gold price, are not available.

هكذا صحت الزميل